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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/088,090	06/21/2002	Stephen Arkinstall	220316USOPCT	7121

22850 7590 08/14/2007

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EXAMINER	
CHANG, CELIA C	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1625	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
10088090	6/21/2002	ARKINSTALL ET AL.	220316USOPCT

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EXAMINER
Celia Chang

ART UNIT	PAPER
1625	20070806

DATE MAILED:

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

The attached copy of March 7, 2007 mailing of the supplemental Examiner's Answer would vacate the previous version mailed June 29, 2006.

Celia Chang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1625

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/088,090
Filing Date: June 21, 2002
Appellant(s): ARKINSTALL ET AL.

Daniel J. Pereira
For Appellant

In response to the returning of undocketed appeal by the Board of Patent appeals and interferences dated Feb. 3, 2006, Appellants have submitted a "Supplemental Brief" dated April 17, 2006 which incorporated the "Related proceedings appendix" (see p.27, supplemental brief) and the arguments made in the reply brief.

All IDS have been considered and initialed. The supplemental briefs (12/02/05, 03/07/06 and 04/17/06) have been noted.

A supplemental examiner's answer including all the issues discussed in the examiner's answer and the new arguments in the supplemental examiner's answer is hereby attached.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed July 27, 2005 appealing from the Office action mailed Dec. 29, 2004 AND the **Supplemental Appeal Brief** DATED April 17, 2006.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

No amendment after final has been filed.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection or issues to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,646,149	Vermeulin et al.	11-2003

Medical Dictionary on line for "Autoimmune diseases"

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

(A) 112 first paragraph—New Matter

Claims 1, 7-8, 17-19, 29-35, 38-39, 41-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Please note that the instant amendment limiting the scope of the generic concept to R3 and R4 are both hydrogen *together with the subcombination of Markush elements as now recited in the "currently amended" claim 1* is NEW MATTER.

Removal of all NEW MATTER is required. In re Ressmussen 210 USPQ 325.

Per applicants' request in the preliminary response filed on Oct. 18, 2004, that the specification should be reviewed in accordance with the Sorenson 3 USPQ2d 1462 decision whether the disclosure *reasonably* convey to one skilled in the art that applicants are in possession of the instantly amended generic scope, the following observation was made:

On page 10 of the specification, an explicit description with respect to the generic support of the invention has been clearly provided that **at least one of R^3 and/or R^4 *must* be an amino**

acid in combination with the generic concept of other Markush elements. Therefore, support for R^3 and R^4 as hydrogen to be combined with *the subcombination of Markush elements as now recited in the "currently amended" claim 1* was not found. NO GENERIC DESCRIPTION can be found for the instantly amended scope of R^3 and R^4 as both hydrogen *together with the subcombination of Markush elements as now recited in the "currently amended" claim 1.*

The unsupportive nature of the currently amended generic concept of claim 1 was further noted that not only was there no description for the generic "concept" wherein both R3 and R4 are hydrogen to be combined with *the subcombination of Markush elements as now recited in the "currently amended" claim 1*, also, the instantly amended claim1 **does not encompass the explicitly disclosed species wherein both R3 and R4 are hydrogen.** Please note that all the compounds of claim 9 have a R6 being alkyl substituted with a "heteroarylamino" moiety (see CA 134:266198 structural delineation and nomenclature for the compounds). The instantly amended claim 1 is drawn to R6 being substituted C_{1-6} aliphatic alkyl. Reading "substitution" of this alkyl moiety in light of the specification on pages 11-12 wherein the preferred embodiment was defined for the R6 substitution (see paragraph bridging the two pages), ***none*** of the substituents are aryl or heteroaryl amino. It is noted that the substituents disclosed on page 11-12 paragraph bridging delineated semistructurally, are aryl-, heteroaryl-, NH_2aryl-, NH_2heteroaryl-, arylO-, and heteroarylO- (please note that the bonding is at the last descriptive structure). To one having ordinary skill in the chemical art, no description or imaged description based on the above recited moieties in the specification can be read into a *heteroarylamino* which must be the requirement for claim 1 to encompass the compounds of claim 9. Therefore, a skilled person in the art given the specification as a whole would conclude that applicants are in possession of those compounds on page 12 lines 11-23, but no concept or any imagination can be found to support the instant amended claim 1 wherein claim 9 is improperly dependent upon since claim 1 does not read on the compounds of claim 9.

(B) *Claim objection.*

Claim 9 and 29 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim, or amend the claim to place the claim in proper dependent form, or rewrite the

claim in independent form. Please note that the base claim 1 as now amended, reading in light of the specification, does not contain the R6 moieties as found in claim 9, thus, claim 9 is broadening of the base claim.

(C) 112 First paragraph rejection

Claims 1, 7-8, 17-19, 29-35, 38-39, 41-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement and as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention and was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Please note that as a correlated rejection as described supra in section above, the claims lack description and enabling support. The instantly amended claims do not contain compounds described in the specification, and the method of using the compounds to encompass an array of enormous utility in treating all autoimmune diseases and/or neuronal system is incredible and broader than the enabling disclosure. Please note that autoimmune diseases include autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, autoimmune hepatitis etc. (see online print out from Medical dictionary) and a disease of the neuronal system encompassed from headache to schizophrenia to learning disability. No descriptive and enabling support can be found in the specification for such breadth, and the claimed scope is therefore broader than the descriptive and enabling disclosure.

Further, the claims of treating such disorders of the autoimmune and/or neuronal system constitutes "reach through claims". Applicants are urged to consult the trilateral project B3b and In Print by Baker Botts for understanding of lacking 101 and 112 support with reach through claims. In addition, no **nexus** can be found in the record that a single active compound can be used in treatment which varies from epilepsy, to Alzheimer's disease, to head drama, to spinal cord injury, and all autoimmune diseases for which no descriptive support can be found (see definition from Univ. oncology).

Further, the changing of modulating to "down regulate or inhibit" lacks antecedent basis in the specification. The arguments that it is not necessary to have literal basis for the terms are erroneous. Please note that modulation encompasses both enhancement and inhibition. To change to down regulate *without* literal support is *new matter* since no descriptive support can be found that the *in vitro* inhibition is physiologically down regulation. Please note that physiologically, inhibition of a "receptor" can be either up-regulation or down-regulation, no descriptive support can be found that such in vitro inhibition has any nexus to a physiological down-regulation as currently amended.

(D) *103(a) rejection*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,646,149.

Vermeulin et al. '149 disclosed generically bispolyamines that are inhibitors of polyamine transport system. A structurally similar compound is disclosed on sheet 29, compound 1233 wherein the difference between the prior art compound and claim 1 is a methylene which is inserted between R3R4 carbon and the carbonyl moiety of the instant claim when R6 is substituted alkyl without limitation. The linker group being one or two carbons is taught generically at col. 15 lines 30-65. This generic teaching guided by the clear exemplification of the 1241 compound on sheet 29 renders the instant one carbon linker obvious. The instant claim is merely the picking and choosing of a more limited combination of the generically disclosed alternatives by Vermeulin et al. '149. In absence of unexpected results, there is nothing unobvious in picking some among many of the prior art. In re Lemin 141 USPQ 814.

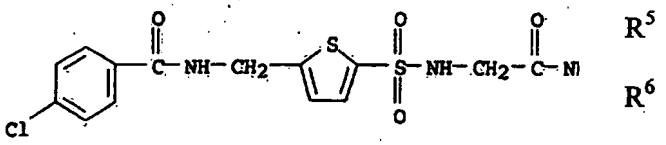
(10) Response to Argument

(A) *New matter rejection*

Appellants argued with the recitation (page 5 of brief) of description on page 11 lines 10-25 of the specification which is copied herein:

> In preferred sulfonyl amino acid derivatives according to formula I, Ar^1 is an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, preferably a 4-chlorophenyl group, X is preferably O, R1, R2, R3 and R4 are' preferably hydrogen, n is 1, Ar^2 is preferably thienyl, R5 is H or C1-C6-alkyl.
>
> In said preferred embodiment, R6 is selected from the group comprising or consisting of H, a substituted or unsubstituted C1-C6-aliphatic alkyl-e.g, a Cl-C6-alkylamino aryl, a C1-C6-alkylamino heteroaryl, a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic C4-Cs-alkyl containing optionally 1-3 heteroatoms and being optionally fused with an unsubstiuted or substituted aryl or heteroaryl; or R6 is an unsubstituted or substituted aryl or heteroaryl.
>
> The above mentioned aryl or heteroaryl groups are optionally substituted by substituted or unsubstituted C1-C6-alkyl, like trihalomethyl, substituted or unsubstituted C1-C6-alkoxy, substituted or unsubstituted C2-C6-alkenyl, substituted or unsubstituted C2-C6-alkynyl, amino, acylamino, aminocarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted Cl-C6-alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, carboxyl, cyano, halogen, hydroxyl, nitro, acyloxy, sulfoxy, sulfonyl, C1-C6-thioalkoxy.

Based on this description, the support is for the compounds structurally delineated as following:



wherein the R^5 and R^6 are as described in the above paragraph.

The convoluted tabulation of the table on page 6 is an attempt to mislead the PTO into reading meaning into the claims from terms found in various parts of the specification not related to the above specifically described preferred embodiment. Please note when comparing the table on page 6 and the description on page 10 of the specification, none of the support said to be found on page 10 for the individual variables was found.

Contrary to not finding support for instant claim 1on page 10 of the specification, clear evidence is found on page 10 to support the NEW MATTER issue.

Please note that on page 10 lines 4-5, it was explicitly disclosed that for R^3 and R^4, *at least one of R^3 and/or R^4 must be an amino acid residue.* On page 10, lines 22-25, it was clearly

delineated that *"According to a preferred embodiment, at least one of R^3 and/or R^4 is selected from the group consisting of the following natural amino acid residues: alanyl, arginyl, asparaginyl, aspartyl, cycteinyl, glutaminyl, glutamyl, glycyl, histidyl, isoleucyl, leucyl, lysyl, methionyl, phenylalanyl, prolyl, seryl, theonyl, tryptophanyl, tyrosyl, valyl"*. With this explicit description in the specification, at least for formula I of page 9 of the specification, the R^3 and R^4 moieties cannot **both** be hydrogen.

While the specification such as recited by the attorney with respect to page 11 (see above), *also* disclosed "other" compounds wherein R^3 and R^4 can both be hydrogen, such description can only support the particular compound described i.e. the species of examples 1 or 2 etc. A disclosure to a single disclosed species does not support a generic description for which the single disclosed species was explicitly excluded by the generic description.

The creation of the instantly amended claims to include the single disclosed species of compounds explicitly excluded by the generic description is NEW MATTER. Such creation not only finds no antecedent basis in the specification but also created the issue of lacking antecedent basis for the dependent claims 9 and 29. While the attorney of record can present each disclosed species of the compound in an independent claim to the each disclosed compound, the attempted incorporation of these explicitly excluded species into a newly created generic claim by mixing and recombining the terms created NEW MATTER.

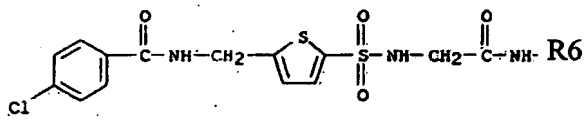
The law requires the claims to be drawn to "what" the inventors considered to be their invention i.e. as disclosed in the original application (which is also identical in the priority document), not what the attorney of record can create from the terms of the specification.

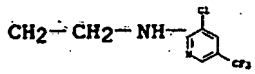
(B) *Objection of claims*

Appellants argued that the R6 moiety of base claim 1 reading in light of the specification would encompass compounds of claim 9 and recited the definition of R6 on page 8 as:

> "Substituted or unsubstituted" : Unless otherwise constrained by the definition of the individual substituent, the above set out groups, like alkyl, heteroaryl, alkenyl, alkynyl and aryl etc. groups can optionally be substituted with from 1 to 5 substituents selected from group consisting of C1-C6-alkyl, acetoxy, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, aminoacyl, aminocarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, carboxyl, cyano, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, sulfoxy, sulfoxy, thioalkoxy, trihalomethyl and the like.

One of the compounds as claimed in claim 9 is delineated (see CA 134:266198 of record) structurally as following:



wherein R6 is  i.e. alkyl substituted by pyridylamino .

Please note that in the above description, no antecedent basis can be found for this R6 which is alkyl substituted by heteroarylamino. The impropriety of dependency is clearly evidenced.

(C) 112 first paragraph rejection

Applicants argued that the specification unequivocally describes the compounds of formula I and how to make and how to use them on pages 15-17 and on page 13 and recited the following:

> . . .the compounds pursuant to formula I are useful for the treatment or prevention of immuno- and/or neuronal-related diseases or pathological states in which inhibition of JNK1 and/or JNK2 and/or JNK3 plays a critical role such as epilepsy; neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease; retinal diseases; spinal cord injury; head trauma, autoimmune diseases including multiple Sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; septic shock; transplant rejection; cancers including breast, colorectal, pancreatic and cardiovascular diseases including stroke, cerebral ischemia, arteriosclerosis, myocordial infarction, myocordial reperfusion injury.

Please note that "none" of the compounds disclosed for formula I wherein at least one of R3 and/or R4 is an amino acid was made nor was any of such compounds evidenced to have any "critical role" in inhibiting JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3. In view of the enormous number of compounds and the enormous scope of possible diseases encompassed by the term "immuno- and/or neuronal-related diseases or pathological states", the specification lacks the required sufficiency and guidance in supporting the claims, i.e. compounds having at least one of R3 and/or R4 is an amino acid possessing the "critical role" in inhibiting JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3. In absence of any description of what role and with what conditions will the compound play in inhibiting JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3 pathway, one having ordinary skill in the art is given no guidelines as to how to formulate dosages, how to administer and where to administer. With the disclosed breadth regarding the scope of the compound and the diversity of diseases, along with insufficient guidance given in the specification, the lack of description and enablement is self evidenced.

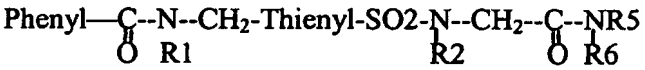
Appellants further argued with respect to the method of treating claims by reciting various disclosures in the specification with screening data as demonstrated on page 32. Please note that compounds 1 and 6 are the first and last compounds recited in claim 9. The lack of antecedent basis of the base claim for claim 9 has been clearly established in section (B) supra. The limited screening data for two single disclosed compounds (recited on page 13 of the brief) explicitly excluded by the generic description can not offer any descriptive or enablement

support for the claimed invention. Further, it is misleading to allege that "the data on page 37 and 39 were derived from experiments performed in vivo i.e. in mice and gerbils". Please note that on pages 37 and 39 only hypothetical "procedures" for testing in mice or gerbils were recited. None of the procedures were "performed" since none of the *test articles* were described. The specification is completely ***devoid*** of any guidance as to the activity nature of the claimed compounds.

(D) Art rejection over Vermeulin et al. '149

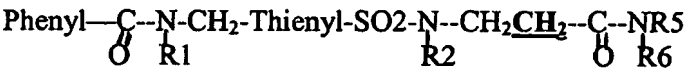
Appellants argued that the '149 patent disclosed many compounds and they are fundamentally different from the instant claims.

Please note that the instant claim 1 is drawn to



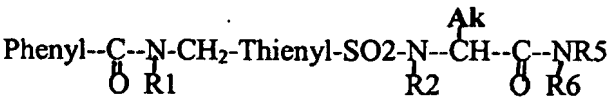
(when formula I of claim 1 Ar1 is substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, Ar2 is thienyl, X is O)

The exemplified compounds of '149 on sheet 29 compound 1233 is:



wherein phenyl is substituted, R1, R2, R5 are hydrogen and R6 is aminosubstiuted alkyl.

The exemplified compounds of '149 on sheet 29 compound 1241 is:



wherein phenyl is substituted, R1, R2, R5 are hydrogen and R6 is aminosubstituted alkyl.

Therefore, the art clearly taught the variation of a linker chain between the NR2 and the carbonyl moiety and the ordinary skill person was offered the concept of modifying 1233 with 1241 on the same page i.e. establishing a prima facie structural obvious.

If appellants considered the '149 compounds 1233 and 1241 are fundamentally different, then, appellants must point out wherein in the claims such fundamental difference is found since structurally, an obvious variation was clearly demonstrated supra.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the appellants or the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Celia Chang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1625

Conferee

Janet L. Andres Ph.D. SPE AU 1625

Joseph McKane, SPE 1626

Director

Bruce M. Kisliuk, Director Group 1600

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/088,090
Filing Date: June 21, 2002
Appellant(s): ARKINSTALL ET AL.

Daniel J. Pereira
For Appellant

SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINER'S ANSWER

The reply brief filed by Appellants dated August 29, 2006 has been entered and considered.

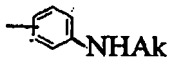
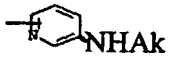
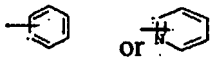
In response to the reply brief, this supplemental examiner's answer will incorporate all sections of the examiner's answer mailed June 29, 2006 with correction dated Feb. 8, 2007, with supplement to section (10) response to argument the following supplements to each section of the arguments (A)-(D) of the June 29, 2006 examiner's answer are hereby provided.

Supplemental to response to argument:

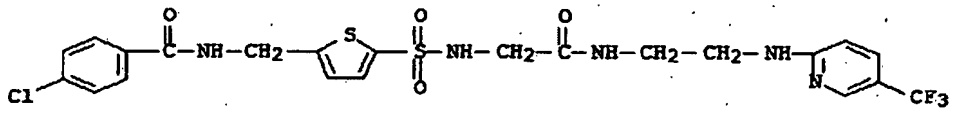
(A)

The New Matter Rejection under 35 USC 112 1st paragraph

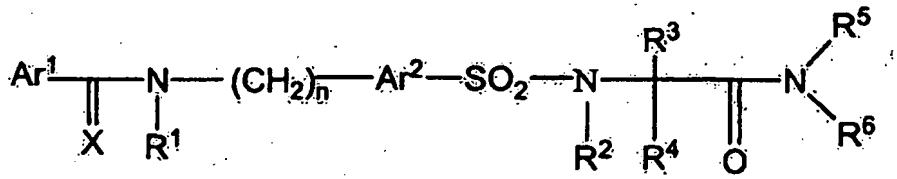
Appellants argued that page 11, lines 10-25 provided literal support and recited the paragraphs on page 2 of the supplemental brief. The structure of such substituted R6 is hereby illustrated, R6 is alkyl substituted by e.g.

Definition	structure
C1-C6 alkylaminoaryl--	
C1-C6-alkylamino heteroaryl--	
Cyclic C4-C8alkyl-- containing 1-3 heteroatom.....	
Unsubstitued or substituted aryl-- or heteroayl--	

Compound of claim 9 is:



which is when compounds of claim 1 :



Ar1	X	R1	n	Ar2	R2	R3/R4	R5	R6
Sub. Aryl	O	H	1	thienyl	H	H /H	H	C2-heteroarylamino.

Please note that none of the R6 substituents read on this pyridylaminoethyl moiety.

Therefore, the instant claim 1 limiting to R3 and R4 both being hydrogen in combination with the rest of the scope of claim 1 is clearly new matter for which no compound being drawn to R6 is C1-C6 alkylaminoaryl , C1-C6-alkylamino heteroaryl, Cyclic C4-C8alkyl containing 1-3 heteroatom....., unsubstitued or substituted aryl or heteroayl, can be found because all the compounds have R6 being heteroarylaminoalkyl which was not found on page 11.

(B)

The objection under 37 CFR 1.75c

The comparison of structural delineation in the new matter section will be self evidence for the impropriety of dependency since claim 9 does not read on the base claims.

(C)

The Obviousness Rejection in view of US '149

A detailed structural comparison of the exemplified compounds of US '149 with comparison to the instant claims have been made in the Examiner's Answer (see p.10 Ex. Answer). Appellants' argument that the US '149 requires polyamine groups does not obviate the obviousness in the established prima facie case suggested by the reference. An investigation of the compounds of claim 9 for which one of the compound was displayed in the new matter section, it will be self evident that whether appellants called the compounds polyamine or not, the exemplified compound contain multiple amines, thus, chemically are polyamines.

(D)

The rejection under 35 USC 112 1st paragraph

It has been clearly made of record that the analysis of the enablement issue under 35 USC 112 1st paragraph during prosecution and in the brief, has been made based on *factual evidence.*

The reliance of Appellants of *two single species*, explicitly excluded by the generic description; *in a screening test* which is *devoid* of any information as to its indication of up or down regulation; is *factual evidence* for deficiency of enablement supporting the claimed scope. Whether Appellants relied or withdrawn the arguments with respect to the data collected in the specification does not obviate the deficiency.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Celia Chang
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